All Out to Red Press Carnival at Starlight Park, Bronx, Saturday, July 1st!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Demonstrations Against Fascism Are Effective! See Letter on Page 4 from Workers in the Biggest Factory in Berlin!

THE WEATHER
Today—Fair; moderate temperature; southwest winds.

Vol. X, No. 153 | Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. | NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933 | CITY EDITION | Price 3 Cents

'Economy'--at Whose Expense?

HUNDREDS of millions for war equipment; wholesale dismissals of workers in the employ of the federal government; beating down of wages of those still working; attacks on the veterans' pensions and compensation; scornful rejection of the demands of the hungry masses. Such is the Roosevelt "economy" program.

In Saturday morning's press there appeared two reports from Washington again showing that the so-called new deal is a double deal whereby the speculators, the bankers, the war-mongers get what they want through increasingly vicious attacks upon the workers.

One report showed how the government is to immediately begin its naval building program involving an expenditure of $238,000,000, and a building program for army posts that will cost $135,000,000.

The other item told of the increasing anxiety among the thousands of clerks in government departments who see the axe of dismissal being wielded in their departments. More than 500 have been cut off the pay roll of the commerce department, 300 from the printing department, thousands from various other departments.

These discharged government workers are subjected to the same treatment as industrial workers thrown out of jobs. No provision is made to support them. They join the ranks of the totally unemployed, swelling the numbers of the hungry millions whose every demand is scorned by the government.

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ROOSEVELT says he has no money for relief for unemployed workers and impoverished farmers. He speaks of "economy" when the question of relief for the masses is raised. But he has $373,000,000 to spend on two items for the navy and army. This certainly could be used as part of a fund for unemployment insurance.

Other hundreds of millions and even billions are being spent for maintaining the armed forces of the country, for sending imperialist bandit expeditions to other parts of the world; bankers, industrialists, mortgage-sharks—all elements of the parasitic ruling class—have access to billions. But when it comes to the demands of the hungry masses we are cynically told there is no money.

The money is in the hands of the government and the capitalists. And above all it will remain there until the toiling masses wage the most relentless mass struggle to compel the exploiters and their hunger government to give up some of its loot for immediate relief and for unemployment and social insurance.

U.S.S.R. Recognition

FROM the first days of the Bolshevik revolution, American workers, in increasing numbers, fought for the recognition of the Soviet Union and against the refusal of the Washington government to grant such recognition. The advanced sections of the working class waged the struggle for recognition as an act of solidarity with the heroic Russian masses who, against terrific odds, were defending the revolution against the capitalist world.

It was in 1922 that Charles Evans Hughes, then secretary of state in the Harding cabinet, in the course of his campaign against the revolution, referred to the Soviet Union as an "economic vacuum". This he gave as the excuse for non-recognition. In the years that have intervened since then the capitalist world has plunged into its most devastating crisis, capitalist stabilization has come to an end. The one place on earth that has escaped the ravages of the world economic crisis, the one country in which no unemployment exists is the Soviet Union. The "vacuum" has now filled up as a result of the tremendous achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, while in the United States, the citadel of imperialist might, by the confession of its own defenders, there is increasing chaos and no capitalist can view the future with assurance.

American workers, in class solidarity with the Soviet workers will continue to defend the workers' and peasants' government. They will defend the Soviet Union, and its undeviating policy of peace, against the imperialist war mongers.

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THE matchless advance in Soviet economic life makes the Soviet Union a vast market for American products. It can easily, as Maxim Litvinoff, commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet government, said, absorb this year approximately half a billion dollars worth of machinery and other products. Certainly such orders would give work to tens of thousands of unemployed in this country.

Considerable sections of the American capitalist class see in the Soviet Union an opportunity for profitable trade. This was expressed by Senator Norris the other day when, in urging recognition, he emphasized the fact that the one country that had never defaulted on its international financial obligations recently was the Soviet.

In the sharpening rivalries for world markets, the Roosevelt administration is playing with the issue of Soviet recognition, without going on record officially one way or another. This issue is being used and will be used in the struggle against the imperialist rivals of the United States—particularly Japan and England.

But it must be clearly understood that there is no fundamental change in the traditional policy of American imperialist hostility to the Soviet Union and that the Roosevelt administration, the same as its predecessors, constantly strives to find some basis for common action on the part of the imperialist powers against the workers' state.

Talk of recognition by politicians, by capitalist groups such as the United States Board of Trade, does not in the least minimize the danger of imperialist war and intervention against the Soviet Union. On the contrary the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism in its efforts to find a capitalist way out of the crisis makes more acute the war danger.

Hence, it is imperative that workers not only fight for recognition of the Soviet Union and support every move in that direction, but it is necessary that the defense of the Soviet Union be carried out with greater determination than ever.

* * *

THE action of the Colorado State Federation of Labor in adopting a resolution for recognition of the Soviet Union indicates the increasing insistence of the rank and file workers inside and outside the American Federation of Labor that the vicious anti-Soviet policies of Green, Woll and company be repudiated. It is essential that this question be brought up and acted upon in local unions, in central labor councils and other A. F. of L. bodies. Everywhere the struggle for defense of the Soviet Union must be carried forward.

It was the working class that in the past has fought in behalf of the Soviet Union. It is only the working class today that wages an uncompromising fight for recognition and defense of the Soviet Union. It is the working class only that will resolutely continue this struggle.

Banks and Government--Pals

TODAY'S testimony of the present Chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in the matter of the Harriman Bank swindles is that **"Federal bank examination is a misnomer, a superficial formality".**

Several weeks ago, former Controller of Currency, Pole, admitted the same thing. The examination of the national banks by the United States government, in other words, is a farce—a joke.

The highest officials of the U. S. government knew all the while that the leading officials of the Harriman Bank were using the funds of the depositors for their private speculations. Nevertheless, they did absolutely nothing for over nine months, while these open frauds and swindles were going on under their very noses.

The examination also brought out that it is the easiest thing in the world for a senator to stop any inquiry into the banks of his home state.

And today's testimony revealed that the Federal government, so energetic and zealous in the prosecution of workers, suddenly is afflicted with paralysis when the plunderings and robberies of big bankers is concerned. The pirate bankers and the government—they are thick as honey together—pal-

Strike of Negro Farm Workers Stops Pay Cut

Southern Industrial College Heads Cut Pay from $1 to 40 Cents a Day

CAMP HILL, Ala., June 26.—Negro farm laborers employed on a plantation owned and controlled by the Southern Industrial College here, struck last week against a 60 per cent wage-cut which the college officials tried to put over. They forced the college to rescind the cut.

These laborers, like all other farm laborers and share-croppers, have slaved for years on the Alabama plantations, and today have nothing to show for their hard labor but blistered hands.

The workers on the college plantation were working 11 to 12 hours a day, from "too soon" to "too late". Lyman Ward, the college principal and manager of the plantation, thought that $1 a day was too much for the workers to live on, and cut it down to $.40.

Hoping to avoid payment of the $1 wage, Ward went to consult with Pierce Smith, of the Planters Gin Co. which has kept the croppers of this region in terrible debt-slavery for years. Fear of the share-croppers' union forced both Smith and Ward to consider it advisable to return the cut at once.

Workers Strike In 60 Machine Shops

NEW YORK.—The sewing machine mechanics, power table setters, electricians, chauffeurs, helpers and others of 60 sewing machine dealers responded yesterday to the general strike call issued by the Sewing Machine Mechanics and Power Table Setters Union and All Its Branches, affiliated to the Steel & Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

At 10:30 the strikers filled the headquarters of the Union, 100 W. 25th St., to capacity and expressed their determination to carry on the strike until the bosses give in to their demands. Many of those who responded to the strike call had signed the yellow-dog agreement during the past week. Among the speakers was Frank Scheiner, the lawyer of the Steel & Metal Workers' Industrial

Many of the bosses, anxious to settle, are calling up the Union.

1,000 Laundry Workers Strike; Defy Thug Terror

NEW YORK.—Police and gangster brutality and arrests failed to stop the spread of the laundry strike called under the leadership of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union. Close to 1,000 workers are now out in 12 shops, and more are still coming out.

Gangsters hired by the bosses beat up Louis Goodman when he tried to speak to the Mott Haven laundry drivers, but a group of drivers at that laundry came out on strike just the same. A group of inside workers also joined the strike. Later the manager of the Mott Haven Laundry came to the strike headquarters with a gang of detectives, and tried to make one driver say he was kidnapped, but the manager did not succeed.

Strike headquarters are now at 569 Prospect Ave., 3682 Third Ave., and at the Tremont Workers' Club, Tremont and Third Ave.

Bail for Herndon Is Refused by Atlanta Judge Who Tried Him

Evidence Against Negro Youth Who Fought for Jobless "Warranted Death," Says Judge

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26.—Judge Lee B. Wyatt in Fulton County Court refused to set bail for Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, and reserved decision on the International Labor Defense demand for a new trial for him, in a hearing Saturday. Wyatt is the judge before whom the original trial was held.

Judge Wyatt refused the bail on the ground that the evidence against Herndon, who is under sentence of from 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on a charge of "inciting to insurrection" "warranted death".

Herndon was arrested because he organized Negro and white workers together in a demonstration which forced county authorities to increase relief, and the evidence against him was that he was in possession of working class literature.

Conviction Illegal.

In a three-hour argument before Judge Wyatt, Saturday, John H. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., I. L. D. attorneys, showed that Herndon was illegally convicted by a Fulton county jury illegally selected from whites only; that this barring of Negroes from the jury co[illegible]ary to constitutional guarantees was systematic in Georgia.

Murdered Cropper

Henry MacMallin, one of the Negroes murdered in the last struggle, at Tallapoosa. Farm hands and share croppers are again rising against intolerable living conditions in Alabama.

HEFLIN RANTS AGAINST NINE NEGRO BOYS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26.—Expressing a cruder lynch policy as against the more subtle lynch methods being followed by Judge James E. Horton, former U. S. Senator Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama has sent the following wire to Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight who is seeking to electrocute the nine innocent Scottsboro boys:

"I share with you the keen disappointment and resentment that you feel over the strange and annoying action of Judge Horton in the Scottsboro rape cases, and I will be glad to assist you free of charge in having Judge Horton relieved from further consideration of these casess and in having another judge appointed to try the Scottsboro Negroes. This dallying with the Scottsboro rapists is a humiliating insult to the white race in Alabama and the very worst thing that could happen to law-abiding Negroes of this state. It is putting wicked thoughts in the minds of lawless Negro men and greatly increasing the danger to the white women of Alabama.

"Let justice be done and done speedily so there will be no more bribing of witnesses and brazen interferences with court trials for rape in Alabama."

Earlier, in a statement to the press, Knight, whose father wrote the prevailing opinion of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the original Scottsboro frame-up, declared: "The prosecution of the Scottsboro cases will not be abated."

Heflin Prosecuted Croppers.

Heflin, known to have been for years a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, was chief prosecutor in the recent Tallapoosa trials which resulted in five Negro sharecroppers being railroaded to prison for terms up to 12 years.

DRY GOODS "RECOVERY" CODE SETS STARVATION WAGE LEVELS FOR WORKERS IN 3,500 RETAIL SHOPS

Wages of Experienced Male Workers Pushed Down to Lowest Level of Girls in Dry Goods Shops

Only Program of Struggle Will Smash Down Employers' Organized Struggle Against Workers

NEW YORK.—Another code which sets starvation wages for tens of thousands of workers in the retail dry goods stores has been handed over to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the industrial recovery act.

The code drawn up by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 3,800 store owners throughout the country, is, as one of the framers of the bill would say, "expertly designed to raise profits", and at the expense not only of the workers employed in the dry goods trade but of all workers who are still expected to wear shirts, underclothing or other dry goods sold by these stores.

The workers in the trade had not one word to say about wages, hours or conditions.

The main purpose of the code is to bring down the wages of the higher-paid male workers to the level of the poorest paid young female workers.

Without stating that the majority of workers in this trade are young girls, the code actually sets a **maximum** wage of $12 a week for 48 hours for these workers.

Wage Scheme.

The complete wage scheme of the retail dry goods code is stated as follows: Experienced male workers in cities of 1,000,000 population in the United States, that is in only six or seven of the largest cities in the country, are to get a maximum wage of $18 a week. Many of these workers have families which they are expected to support on this wage in the period of skyrocketting prices. In smaller cities, the wages step down for these experienced male workers to $15 and $12 a week.

Women workers are given the maximum wage of $12 a week, stepping down to $11 and $10 a week.

Young workers are given a maximum wage of $11, stepping down in various cities to $10 and $9 a week.

The code gives the bosses the right to slash these wages further. It says that **"It is recognized that these suggested rates are subject to further adjustments."**

Before even considering wage rates the 3,800 bosses, some of them including large department stores employing thousands of workers, declare they must have an increase in prices of 10 per cent. This hits all workers, as well as the dry goods workers. Food prices in the past two months, according to Dunn & Bradstreets, a credit and economic association, have gone up 16 per cent, and now the most necessary articles of clothing will be shoved up 10 per cent in order, with the appearance of establishing a minimum wage rate, to raise the profits of the retail dry goods bosses.

The introduction to the dry goods code submitted to General Johnson contains a request that the producing industries actually cut down production and throw thousands out of work. "It may be temporarily necessary to place restricting limits on the volume of goods produced," says the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

All Will Be Hit.

All workers in the dry goods stores who will be immediately affected when General Johnson puts his O.K. to the bosses' scheme should organize their committees to protest against the starvation wages that the dry goods bosses, through the industrial recovery act, are attempting to foist on them. Once the code goes through, struggle will be harder. Every shop should have a negotiation and struggle committee to draw up demands for discussion among the workers, demanding the right of negotiation under the clause about "collective bargaining" which the dry goods bosses put into their code. The dry goods bosses, depending on the lack of organization among the clerks and other workers in the stores, are counting on rushing the bill through the steam-roller of the "recovery" administration.

Program of Struggle.

As a basis for their demands, the retail dry good stores workers should demand:

1) The right of organization of their own rank and file unions, the right to elect their committees in every store to put forward their demands.

2) The possibility to discuss wage scales and hours, calling for meetings of the workers in all dry good stores. The bosses have already held their meetings, and are well organized. They now will get the sanction of the government for their starvation wage levels.

3) No firing of workers for organization of negotiation committees to lead the store discussions and to draw up and negotiate demands.

4) Recognition of a workers'-elected store committee to take up all grievances of the workers.

5) The right of the workers to raise the question of wages at any time, as the cost of living speeds up, in order to break through the attempt of the industrial recovery bill and the National Retail Dry Goods Association to rivet a starvation wage on the workers while the bosses go ahead with their price raising schemes.

6) The right of the workers to organize against a rise in hours, for shorter hours without reduction in pay and against the insidious overtime scheme of the dry goods bosses, under the threat of firing the workers. Demand extra pay for overtime.

Gen. Johnson Admits Discontent Is Rising

But Tells Bosses to Go Ahead and Make Own Wage Scales, Ignoring Labor's Demands

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Admitting that the anti-labor actions growing out of the industrial recovery bill are already causing discontent among the workers, General Hugh S. Johnson was forced to make an oily speech over the expensive Columbia and National Broadcasting Radio hookup.

"In the first place," Johnson said, "there has recently been unfortunate and ill-informed conjecture that there is some mutual fear between labor and industry which has slowed up the preparation of industrial agreements for submission at the present."

This refers to the clash which resulted when in his very first bulletin the general told the bosses to pay no attention to the so-called collective bargaining clause of the law. As a result of this, the bosses in the basic industries, steel, coal, automobiles, and so on, were preparing to dragoon the workers, by the organization of fake workers' committees and more stringent company unions.

Bosses Do the Agreeing.

Yet in the very speech by which he tried to cover this up, General Johnson told the bosses to go ahead with their codes, without regard to the workers at all. He quoted the meaning of the law in this respect, saying:

"It is trade or industrial associations or groups and not combinations of trade with labor, groups which are to submit codes or agreements, and trade associations have been asked to say in their first or basic agreements what the whole industry proposes to do about hours or wages."

When carefully analyzed this means the following for the workers:

Without paying any attention to the workers, organized or unorganized, the leading bosses are to get together and draw up wage, hour and condition scales. After they have agreed on the best method of making higher profits under the act, and after they have organized themselves to smash down opposition of the workers, the code is then handed over to General Johnson, who, acting for President Roosevelt, has the power to use the courts, the police, the army, to force the workers to accept and to illegalize strikes or other struggles of the workers against the bosses' wage schemes.

Try to Stop Organization.

General Johnson, in order to stop organization of the workers themselves, declared:

"It is not the function or purpose of the administration to organize either industry or labor."

This has a double meaning. Johnson's statement is a blunt lie. The bosses are organized, and will be further organized in their trade organizations to ensure a starvation wage. The workers' are to be kept from organization, except where it is in the interest of the company unions or where the A. F. of L. best serves the interests of the employers in those industries where it is already organized.

ECONOMISTS JUGGLE LIVING COSTS TO FOOL THE WORKERS

Attempt to Hide the 66 Per Cent Drop in Workers' Income

THE statisticians of the National Industrial Conference Board, a widely-recognized capitalist organization of economists, has just issued a report showing the first rise in the "cost of living" index since 1930. And the capitalist press is giving this report the widest publicity, deliberately distorting the report in order to give two false impressions: first, that the cost of living for the workers has been declining up to now, and second, to conceal the real extent of the sharp rise in prices resulting from impact of Roosevelt's inflationary program.

The whole purpose of the current ballyhoo is to throw down a smoke-screen, behind which the process of increasing profits for the employers by raising prices and reducing wages can go on, without any opposition from the workers to whom it will mean even more hunger and suffering.

* * *

THE Roosevelt government representing the interests of the American capitalist class and particularly the most powerful section of it, finance capital of Wall Street, is driving grimly trampling the American workers deeper into hunger and suffering.

This ruthless onslaught can be stopped only by the resistance of the American workers. So long as they do not organize their forces in the factories, shops and in their unions, the capitalist class will not let up one iota of its hunger drive. The readers of the "Daily" have the opportunity of using information such as is printed in this article by showing it to their fellow workers in the shops. In their struggles against the bosses, the workers must be armed to refute the fake "information" of the capitalist economists.

* * *

THE report, according to the newspapers all over the country, is supposed to show that the cost of living for the working class rose only 0.08 per cent during May, supposedly the first rise since September, 1930. The report also is supposed to show that the cost of living for the workers is still 7.4 per cent below last year, and 27 per cent below 1929.

False Figures.

These figures, taken by themselves, give a wholly false and distorted picture of the actual situation of the workers. As used by the capitalist press they are deliberately distorted to conceal the appalling starvation and misery of the workers which existed long before 1929, but which have been intensifying without interruption since the beginning of the crisis.

The figure used by the capitalist economists called the "cost of living" does not give the slightest indication as to the real conditions of the workers.

Only when we compare the amount of wages paid to the working class during the same period, can we know how the workers live. And this very week's issue of the Annalist, one of the leading publications of Wall St. finance capital, publishes data which shows that since **1929, to the present month, the total wages paid out to workers here dropped over 60 per cent while the "cost of living" figure has dropped only 30 per cent since 1929.** That is, while prices were falling, wages were dropping **twice as fast!**

But this does not tell the whole story. The above figures do not include the enormous drop in working class income due to the existence of 17,000,000 unemployed workers. The 17 million jobless workers are left completely out of the calculations of the urbane statisticians of the capitalist economic journals.

BUT there is another report of the National Industrial Conference Board of March (not given any publicity at all by the capitalist press) which does include the unemployed in its calculations. And this shows that the actual buying power of the American workers, comparing the "cost of living" figure with the real wages, has dropped this year to **less than one third of 1929, a crash in purchasing power of 66 per cent!** In 1929, the workers consumed three times as much as they do now. And in 1929 there was plenty of starvation and misery throughout the country.

Prices Rising As Wages Fall.

But since the advent of Roosevelt with his open program of cheapening the dollar, wages are dropping as prices are advancing, catching the workers between a merciless 'scissors' of declining purchasing power and advancing prices.

The wholesale prices of basic commodities have risen more steeply in the last few months than for any comparable period in the history of the country. Today's markets swept the price of wheat to a new high for many years, $1 a bushel. The price of cotton today soared in stampeding buying to over $2 a bale, the highest price in two years. This can only mean higher prices for bread and clothes.

Everyday Costs Rising Real Wages Falling As Dollar Cheapens

A survey of the leading cities of the country shows that the price of meats has risen from 3 to 15 cents a pound, round steak from 22 to 33 cents a pound, pork chops from 18 to 29 a pound. Potatoes have gone up from 10 cents to 14 cents for 5 lbs. Eggs have risen from 28 to 39 cents a dozen and have not shown the usual seasonal drop. Cream and butter have risen, the one from 40 to 60 cents a quart, and the latter from 26 to 34 cents a lb.

* * *

Electric Costs Rise.

BUT the actual cost of living of the workers has been increased not only by the recent advance in prices, but by increases in the cost of basic services throughout the crisis.

Electric rates advanced from July, 1929 to April, 1933 by 6.8 per cent. Street car fares advanced in most cities to 7 and 8 cents.

And rents, which showed only a slight decline while wages were dropping, precipitately, are now beginning to advance. A survey of the workers of Washington, D. C., shows that the average worker's family **now pays 50 per cent of its income for rent, compared with 33 per cent in 1929.**

More hunger, more wage cuts thru direct slashes and thru indirect cheapening of the dollar—more unemployment thru speed-up and rationalization economies—this is what lies behind the "National Recovery Act", now being put into operation behind the diligently manufactured clouds of Roosevelt propaganda.

Huge Drop in Wages As Dividends Soar

While wages of the workers have been deeply slashed, and living costs have risen, the strongest sections if the American capitalist class have not done at all badly during the crisis.

With the breaking out of the crisis, the golden flow of dividend and interest collections **increased.** The following table compiled by the U. S. Survey of Current Business shows only the payments of the largest compar[illegible]

1929—$7,584,000,000
1930—$8,592,000,000
1931—$8,520,000,000
1932—$7,200,000,000

For the first three months of this year, dividend payments were **greater** than the first three months last year, this year's payments totalling $1,125,-043,000 as against $1,121,000,000.

* * *

The banks have also been doing very nicely—that is the stockholders have. Thirty-five of the leading New York Banks increased dividends **steadily since the 1929 crash reaching** an all-time high in 1931 of $132,798,-000. And last year the payments declined only a fraction to $107,000,000.

And the **cash** hoards now lying in the coffers of the leading American corporations are **greater now than at any time in the history of the country.** In 1929, 27 of the leading corporations, including such companies as U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, etc., had cash or its equivalent totalling $668,258,000. But in 1932, after three years of crisis the same companies had increased their cash to $695,-543,[illegible]

Unity Needed in the Struggle for Social Insurance

By I. AMTER.

Today, the local, county and state governments, obeying the dictates of Wall Street, are cutting unemployment relief. The bankers, landlords and big industrialists demand "economy" and reduction of taxes. The politicians carry this out not by cutting down high salaries, not by declaring moratoriums on payment of principal and interest to the bankers, but by firing thousands of civil service employees and particularly by cutting down relief. The mayors of fifty of the largest cities in the country have declared their bankruptcy — and the unemployed have to bear the burden.

Every Promise Broken.

The Roosevelt government has betrayed every promise the Democratic Party made during the election campaign. Congress has closed, without making good a single promise. Instead of the promised unemployment insurance, Roosevelt and congress gave us 32 war vessels and 390 bombing planes to cost $247,000,000! Instead of the promises of the "new deal", Roosevelt and congress decreed forced labor for the youth, cutting of salaries of federal employees and of the disability allowances of the veterans. To peak it all, congress and Roosevelt have given us the industrial "recovery" bill, which means the lowering of the standard of living of the American workers to a level not experienced by this generation of workers. It means the fixing of the standard of wages against which, according to the law, there will be an appeal, not to the organized striking strength of the workers, but to Roosevelt. It means the taking away of the right to strike (as already shown in textile in Reading, Pa., and steel and mining in western Pennsylvania). It means the corralling of the workers into unions under government supervision. It means the heartless speeding up of the workers in the shops, increase in accidents and occupational diseases, the throwing of hundreds of thousands of the older workers into the streets—while maintaining the profits of the employers.

No Jobs.

Millions of unemployed workers who think that industrial "recovery" is now assured, will get no job. We should not forget what Roosevelt once said: "If we should return to the peak production of 1929, between five and ten million workers will never return to work." Yes, more than this: Millions of workers now unemployed and the millions who come out of the schools and colleges each year, will never again see the inside of the factories.

Starvation for the unemployed; hunger wages, heartbreaking speed-up, government controlled unions, and the denial of the right to strike for the employed workers, increased misery for the toiling farmers, destruction of the small merchants—this faces the people of this country. All of this is in preparation for a new world war—a new slaughter of the working class of the world.

Led by the Unemployed Councils, the workers have been carrying on a struggle to meet these conditions — and their struggles have been partially successful. Were it not for the fighting Unemployed Councils, the standard of relief, low as it is, would be still lower; more hundreds of thousands of working class families would have been evicted; more tens of thousands of Negro and foreign-born workers would have died of hunger. But this is not enough.

Social Insurance Needed.

The demand and need of the whole working class today, faced with the "recovery" bill, has not been achieved: Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government. This demand for protection in case of unemployment, sickness, accident, old age, maternity; the demand for security must be realised for the working class family. The struggle for unemployment and social insurance becomes the central task of the whole working class — brought home to us with the greatest sharpness by the industrial "recovery" law—the pearl of legislation of the Roosevelt-Wall Street government.

Through the provisions of the industrial "recovery" law, the employers, already well organized in their associations and chambers of commerce, will be better organized than ever before. The anti-trust law is abolished. The government will aid the industrialists in organizing themselves and will unite them under government direction. Today, the struggle of the workers becomes a sharper one, and demands the greatest unity.

The Unemployed Councils have been the champions of unity of the working class. Fighting alongside the other militant working class organizations, the Unemployed Councils have championed unity and in some measure have been successful. But this unity is still insufficient—still greater unity is needed.

The National Federation of unemployed organizations set up in Chicago on May 13 was a step in the correct direction.

The Unemployed Councils played a significant part in this convention, which took the first steps toward uniting the existing unemployed organizations of the country on the basis of the united front. This is only conceived of as a step in the direction of the unification of all unemployed organisations in the United States.

This convention was called by the leaders of the Socialist Party for the purpose of setting up a national unemployed organization in opposition to the Unemployed Councils. But in this the socialist leaders did not succeed. Although the convention was not representative of the rank and file of the unemployed organizations, it went on record for a federation and for unity. The socialists finding that they could not carry out their splitting activities, left the convention. Today, they continue their splitting, scabbing activities against the interests of the working class.

The Next Step.

Steps in the direction of unity were also taken at the state convention called by the Unemployed Citizens Leagues in Pennsylvania, in which the Unemployed Councils played a very important part.

The next steps will be taken at the state and national conventions of the same organization in Columbus, Ohio, on July 1 to 5. These conventions must be further milestones toward the unification of the unemployed organizations, toward uniting the workers to struggle against the industrial "recovery" law, toward intensifying the campaign for Social and Unemployment Insurance.

The National Federation decided to continue the process of building the united front in the states, counties, cities and neighborhoods. The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils calls upon the local Unemployed Councils, which have everywhere been in the forefront in uniting the workers, to take the initiative in building the federations in the neighborhoods, cities, counties and states. Unity of the workers in struggle against the Roosevelt program must be established without a moment's delay!

This unity must draw millions of American workers into the struggle for Social and Unemployment Insurance. The workers in every neighborhood, every working class organization, every A. F. of L. and independent union, every socialist branch, every club, fraternal lodge, veterans' and professional organization, must be reached and be made an active participant in this fight.

Unity of the working class in the struggle for our central demand: Social and Unemployment Insurance —is our burning need.

State Reports Cut in Relief During May

NEW YORK.—Alfred H. Schoellkopf, chairman of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration reports a drop in relief distribution of $619,564 during May.

In May, 360,312 families were given aid, while in March 396,884 were on relief lists. This is a drop of 36,572 in two months. Reasons given for the drop is that many families found additional support through work of some of its members. What it actually amounts to is that children of jobless workers were sent to the labor camps, the dollar a day for work was turned over for relief to their parents.

In many instances in New York outright cuts in relief took place where workers were arbitrarily removed from relief lists.

Students' Orchestra In First Performance

The National Student League string orchestra gave its first performance Saturday night at the John Reed Club headquarters at 583 Sixth Ave., and surprised a crowded hall with the vigor and beauty of its playing.

HOLD NEGRO WORKER FOR DEPORTATION

Arrested in April at Scottsboro Demonstration

NEW YORK.—Charges of assault were dropped in court Monday morning against Robert D. Smith, Negro worker, who was arrested at an open air Scottsboro meeting in Harlem April 26, and he was taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

The New York District International Labor Defense, which is defending him, charges that deportation proceedings against him have been framed in order to terrorize the Negro masses in their fight against National oppression and against the hunger program of the bosses.

Protest telegrams should be sent at once to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C., demanding that Robert D. Smith be released at once from Ellis Island and that he be given unconditional freedom.

TRIAL TODAY OF NEGRO COPS BEAT

Snipes Charged with Assault; Hall Trial Again Postponed

NEW YORK.—Hamie Snipes, Negro worker, will come up for trial this morning, June 27, in Special Sessions Court, Franklin and Center St., on a framed-up charge of assault.

He was arrested May 19 at a demonstration at a Harlem home relief bureau and was severely beaten by cops in the police station because of his color and because of his working-class activity. His frame-up is a deliberate attempt to force unemployment and starvation upon the Negro masses and an attempt to break down their growing resistance to the misery of the capitalist system.

Unless Negro and white workers crowd the court at his trial, attempts will be made to railroad him. The N. Y. District International Labor Defense calls upon workers to rally to his defense.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The trial of Anna Hall, arrested at a home relief bureau demonstration, was postponed at a hearing Monday morning to July 6, while that of Olshen, managing editor of the Ny Tid, who resisted an eviction, was adjourned until July 20.

On the same day Henry Tense and I. Isen were ordered held for Special Sessions on a framed-up charge of inciting to riot. They were arrested when cops tried to break up an open-air meeting in Coney Island.

Arrested May 18 at an eviction at 172 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, Diana Winter, member of the Boro Hall Unemployed Council, will be tried on a charge of disorderly conduct this morning, June 27, at the Brooklyn Court, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts. She will be defended by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense.

New Ellis Island Committee to Cover Up Deportation Drive

Perkins Group Turns Away Workers, Delegation Seeking Information on Its Program

NEW YORK, June 26.—Almost 100 business men and social registerites met at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Bar Association building, 42 W. 44th St., at the initial organizational meeting of the Committee on Ellis Island of the Department of Labor. The committee was organized at the request of Secretary of Labor Perkins, in an attempt to begin a systematic cover-up of actual conditions in the arrest and treatment of foreign born workers, as exposed in recent articles in the "Daily Worker."

Carlton H. Palmer, general manager of the Squibb Co., is chairman of the committee, which includes such names as Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Roger W. Strauss, etc.

A committee of six representing as many workers' organizations, which came to the meeting for the purpose of gaining information about the plans and purposes of the newly-formed group, was told that no information was ready now, before investigation had begun.

The committee was composed of J. Lorenz of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; M. Epstein, of the International Workers Order; George E. Powers, of the Trade Union Unity League; Frank Spector of the International Labor Defense; Walter Ribak of the United Ukrainian Toilers Organizations, and Rebecca Kaplan of the National Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

In a speech delivered to the Ellis Island Committee members, Col. D. W. MacCormack, Commissioner General of Immigration, spoke vaguely of "alleged abuses" and urged a "thorough, impartial investigation."

However, in speaking of the "significance of Ellis Island and the service it represents to ourselves," MacCormack gave the game away.

"Slipshod methods or neglect of duty on the part of immigration officials," he said, "may easily let loose on the country or permit to remain at liberty, aliens who constitute no contribution to our welfare or to our civilization, but on the contrary constitute a menace to the physical and spiritual health of our people."

The 17,000,000 jobless workers in America today expose MacCormack's hypocrisy in speaking of the "menace" of foreign-born workers to the "physical and spiritual health of our people." The menace he speaks of and really fears, is the threat of organised working class action against the bosses and the state, for adequate relief, for higher wages and for better living and working conditions.

Demand Police Stop Interference With Labor Sport Meets

NEW YORK.—A delegation representing the Labor Sports Union at a hearing before Chief of Police O'Brien, Friday, demanded that police cease interfering with L.S.U. athletic meets. The delegation charged that the police are acting directly under the orders of the A.A.U., the bosses' "amateur" sport organisation.

O'Brien, after a member of the group had read him a section of the new Noohan Law which is directed against labor sport organizations, but under whose provisions an L.S.U. wrestling meet which the police broke up was still legal, evaded the issue. He gave no other reply than that he would take it up.

Before leaving the delegation told O'Brien that a wrestling meet had been arranged and that they intended to go through with it. They did.

268 New Policemen to Swell Terror-Forces Against N.Y. Toilers

NEW YORK, June 26.—Two hundred and sixty-eight additional policemen are to join the metropolitan force today. They were "graduated" at "commencement" exercises held at the Yankee Stadium in the Bronx yesterday.

These new policemen, joining the 75 others who were recently shifted from inside desk jobs to the streets, swell the forces of the Tammany administration's terror against workers on strike, in eviction battles, at demonstrations.

An indication of the use to which these rookie cops are to be put was shown in the "commencement" exercises when machine guns, rifles and pistols were fired and a special "night-club exercise" exhibited.

"Glad Patterson to Get New Trial", Says Ruby Bates

NEW YORK.—"I want to say how glad I am to hear that Haywood Patterson is getting a new trial," Ruby Bates, chief defense witness in the Scottsboro case, declared yesterday. Testifying at Patterson's trial in Decatur recently, she had exposed the whole case as a frame-up. Commenting on the I. L. D. victory in forcing a new trial for Paterson, Ruby Bates said:

"I am glad that I was able to help show up the frame-up against them innocent Scottsboro boys. Haywood Patterson is innocent like all the rest of them. I am glad that by telling my story I was able to show up the lies of Victoria Price so that Judge Horton was forced to say that her evidence was no good.

"I want to say that I am glad that I could help the International Labor Defense and all the people that's helping them try to get the boys freed win this new trial. If it wasn't for the International Labor Defense those boys would have have been dead two years ago. I want to thank the International Labor Defense for myself to. It was account of them that I was able to tell the truth at the second trial and got a chance to tell how I lied at the first trial and why I lied at that trial. They gave me a chance to clear myself of the awful harm I done in the first trial and help save them boys now."

SHANGHAI 12 SEAMEN FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Taken Under Guard on Southern Cross to Buenos Aires

NEW YORK.Twelve of the 14 seamen taken forcibly from the Munson liner, the Munbeaver, to Ellis Island, were shanghaied from the Island Saturday and placed under guard aboard the Southern Cross bound for Buenos Aires. This was revealed yesterday in a post card and letter sent to the International Labor Defense attorney, Toby, by the seamen.

The contents of the post card and letter (written in Danish), which are self-explanatory, follow:

From Ellis Island
June 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

We this afternoon have been visited by a "gentleman." We think he was the shore captain of the Munson line. He laid down the law to us and then told us to drop the International Labor Defense. If we didn't we would get six months. We answered, "All right, we'd rather take the six months."

(Signed by the 12 seamen.)

* * *

June 24, 1933.

Dear Sir:

We the undersigned want to report the following:

We were taken aboard the Southern Cross today while she was shifting from Brooklyn to New York and are now locked in the room with six men guarding us.

We were visited by some "gentlemen" from uptown. They said if we signed the papers they offered we would be paid to Buenos Aires and would not have to work. None of us signed because we suspect that it is a trick to fool us. Then they told us when we refused to sign we would be sent back to Ellis Island again after we reached Buenos Aires. Nobody signed the letter.

We ask you to show the people how the Munson line is trying all kinds of ways to do the workers out of what they have earned.

One of the "gentlemen" said: "I represent the government, not Munson," and he said we had to sign on and take the trip to Buenos Aires and get paid off.

All of us told him we leave every thing to the I.L.D. and to Toby, the I.L.D. attorney.

(Signed by 12 seamen.)

Registration Opened for Workers School

The Workers' School announces the opening of the Summer term on Monday, July 24th. This term will consist of a six-week period and no special requirements will be made for anyone who may select any course in the curriculum. Because of the large demand for summer courses, and in view of the heavy registration in the last terms, all are urged to register at once. Registration is now on at the office of the Workers' School, third floor, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

9 Negroes Facing Trial for Scoring Arrest of Worker

Red Cross Foreman Had Pulled Gun on Negro; Minister Implicated in Arrests

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—Nine Negro workers of Collegeville, Jim-Crow section of Birmingham, will go on trial Wednesday on a framed charge of "disturbing religious worship". The arrests followed protests of Collegeville workers at the church of the Reverend Sears, who had helped send to jail a Negro worker, Randolph Carter, for the "crime" of resenting abuse by a white Red Cross foreman. The International Labor Defense is

duct". He was fined $100 and given a sentence of six months in jail, without having opportunity to secure a lawyer or notify the I. L. D.

The workers of Birmingham, both white and Negro, are protesting the imprisonment of Carter and the practices of segregation at the relief stations and placing white foremen over Negro gangs. Last Sunday night, defending all nine workers.

Randolph ("Doc") Carter arrived a few minutes late to work one morning last week on the Red Cross gang, H. L. Agee, the white foreman, cursed him. Carter protested, and the other workers on the gang backed him up. Magee fired his pistol into the group. The workers rushed him and took his pistol away.

Minister Is Stoolpigeon.

Carter went home, where he was visited by the Rev. Sears and told: "Stay home and don't worry. I've fixed everything with the Red Cross." A short while later Carter was arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct".

members of Sears' congregation rose after the sermon and began asking questions concerning Sears' part in the arrest of Carter. Sears got out his gun, pointed it at the audience, and shouted: "Be quiet, in the name of the Lord!" He then called the police, who arrested three workers at the church and made a round-up in Collegeville of all workers suspected of being militant. Nine were arrested in all, and a charge placed against them of "disturbing religious worship." Conviction on this charge may bring a two-year jail sentence.

Urge Court Attendance.

Workers are distributing leaflets calling for the release of Carter and the nine Collegeville workers, and are calling for mass attendance at the trial of the nine in Judge Abernathy's court this Wednesday, June 28, at 9 a. m., on the fifth floor of the county courthouse. The leaflets denounce Sears as a "preacher for the Lord, spy for the police, and framer-up of workers."

AMUSEMENTS

CITY THEATRE 14th St. & Irving Place
SOVIET PICTURES AT 10c and 15c
THURSDAY, JUNE 29
FOR ONE DAY ONLY
"SOVIET YOUTH"
AN AMKINO PRODUCTION

The Daily Worker says:—"'Shame' is a gripping account of life in the Soviet Union." First film of the Second 5-Year Plan (Eng. Titles)
SHAME
Thalia Theatre 95th Street and Broadway
Always Cool and Comfortable

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
CLARK GABLE and HELEN HAYES
In "WHITE SISTER"
Added Feature: "When Strangers Marry" with JACK HOLT and LILIAN BOND

LAST TIMES TODAY
"ARSENAL" Soviet Russia's Outstanding Epic
also "LA RONDE DES HEURES" ("The Dance of the Hours")
The Workers ACME 14th Street and Union Square

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
226 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
For International Workers Order
Phone: Dickens 3-1278—4—5
Night Phone: Dickens 6-8389

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

WORKERS! ATTENTION!
Artists of the John Reed Club
WILL SKETCH YOU
(Fulfill that old secret desire)
at the
Daily Worker Picnic
SUNDAY, JULY 30th

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
13TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of
Dr. C. Weissman

DAYTON 9-4000 D. BACKER
INTERVALE
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BROOKLYN
Brighton Beach Workers
WELCOME AT
Hoffman's Cafeteria
282 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE
THE LITTLE WATCH REPAIR SHOP
537 SIXTH AVENUE, AT 29TH STREET

BENSONHURST WORKERS
Patronize
GORGEOUS CAFETERIA
2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

(Classified)
Two comrades looking for car to share with anyone going west. Write Meyers, 1344 Second Avenue, City.
FURNISHED ROOMS — Modern, Singles, Doubles, Housekeeping. $4 up. Ligets, 242 West 116th St.

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1680 PITKIN AVENUE

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, N. Y.
is now open for the Summer Season.
Spend your vacation in a Proletarian Camp.
Rates: $13 per week
(TAX INCLUDED)
Week-End Rates: 2 days $4.85; 1 day $2.45
For those who stay in camp a whole summer, $10 per week ($1 tax)
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL and SPORT ACTIVITIES EVERY DAY
—For Information Call:— ESTABROOK 8-1400
Cars leave for camp from 2700 Bronx Park E. ROUND TRIP $3.00

JULY 1ST
RED PRESS CARNIVAL
DAILY WORKER : : MORNING FREIHEIT
STARLIGHT PARK and COLISEUM
East 177th Street, Bronx
Mass Organizations! Here is your chance to help your own treasury and help the press. Come and buy your tickets at once!
TICKETS: $1.00 PER HUNDRED; $5.00 PER THOUSAND, AT OFFICES OF FREIHEIT AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF DAILY WORKER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

"The Steering Wheel of History Can Be Turned"

Just What 'Socialist Competition' Means to U.S.S.R. Labor

This is the third and final installment of the significant chapter from Ilyin's "New Russia's Primer" which was suppressed by Houghton-Mifflin, American publishers of the book. In Saturday's issue we published the first installment of this dramatic contrast between a capitalist and a proletarian society. Ilyin, the author, is a Soviet engineer.

* * *

The worker is master, and the master reckons every penny himself, so that the industry shall have the lowest possible running costs, the biggest possible profits and turn out the best quality goods. And so one shop after another, one brigade after another is going over to the new form of work from the point of view of the owner. Every workers' section, every shop, brigade and workshop has its own plan, its own calculations, its own funds and responsibility. The workers know that if by good work they save a thousand rubles in a month this money will not go into the boss's pocket. This thousand rubles will go towards the improvement of the factory, or in premiums for the best shock-worker, or to the factory club, the factory library. To emerge from dirt and poverty, to shift onerous and monotonous work to the machine, to become a veritable master of nature—such are the interests of our workers.

* * *

IT is difficult to turn the steering wheel of history, but with able handling it can be turned. And it is this desire to turn the course of history, to remake the world that provides the power we require—the power of the human will.

But to desire is not enough; we have got to know how to make use of this desire. The worker is not only the master of the factory—he is the worker of the whole country too. But what is he to do in order to become the master of the country in deeds and not merely in words? How is he, standing at his bench, in his corner of the work-shop, to keep the eye of a master on the whole factory, on all factories?

Perhaps you think this is a dream, or some impossible Utopia?

Visit the factories which have already fulfilled the Five-Year Plan in two-and-a-half years. Visit the Baku and Grozny oil fields, and ask the workers how they did it?

They will tell you of shock-brigades, of the plan to meet the Plan, of socialist competition, of technical study brigades. And as you talk to them you can judge whether a worker can be the real master in a factory, the master in the country.

Competition Between Workshops and Factories

They are not to be found in dictionaries they have not got there yet. Work is going on in our country on new lines. As well as constructing new factories we are constructing a new life within these factories. And new conditions require a new vocabulary.

Every one of our workers is a master. That is new. And since the worker is a master he cannot be merely the fulfiller of the orders of others, he wants to work with his eyes open. And so the workers call industrial conferences and discuss industrial questions. That's new too, that's not to be found anywhere else either.

The workers organize shock-brigades so as to get more work done, to rope in the backward and to help them, and show an example to others. That's new too. You won't find that in Ford's plant.

The worker is beginning to acquire a new attitude to work—the attitude of a master. If one shop comes to a standstill the workers in the neighboring shop don't say: "What's that to us?" For if the foundry doesn't produce the pig-iron, the mechanical section comes to a standstill and if the mechanical section doesn't give out its machine parts the assembly shop can't carry on, and then the whole plant comes to a standstill. And if one plant comes to a standstill many others do too. Take the Nizhni-Novgorod automobile works. It gets steel for springs from the Zlatoustov works, carionated steel from Mariupolsk and the "Sickle and Hammer" works, steel plates from Mariupolsk and Lissbensk, bolts and nuts from the "Red Etna," tires from the Rubber Trust Works, lamps from the "Red October" Works, artificial leather from the Kineshma works. If a single one of these factories lets it down, the Nizhni-Novgorod works can't carry on. Every factory depends upon a dozen others, so that it is not enough to raise output, to improve the work of one's brigade, one's own work-shop. All brigades, all work-shops, all factories have got to work well.

German workers, working with great enthusiasm as shock brigaders at the construction of the Chemical Trust in Beresnik (Ural).

And so brigade challenges brigade, work shop, work shop, factory, factory.

"Free competition," this is the mainspring of capitalist industry.

"Socialist competition," this is the mainspring of socialist industry.

Here also factory competes with factory, wood with metal, oil with coal. But the rules of the game are quite different. In other countries one factory tries to ruin another, oil tries to supercede coal, timber magnates rejoice in the failures of the metal magnates.

* * *

THINGS are quite different in a socialist country. When there is a failure in one factory, another sends its best workers to pilot them through their troubled waters. When coal is in a bad way, oil helps it out. The Stalingrad tractor works fell behind. Its workers and foremen were inexperienced. Every day expensive imported machinery was put out of action. One day the works produced 50 tractors, the next day not one. The conveyor remained motionless for hours. Then the workers in the "Red Putilov" works challenged the Stalingrad workers to competition. But this was not all they did. They sent experienced engineers and workers to the help of the Stalingrad workers. The whole country followed the course of the competition between the two factories. And now, as I am writing these words, the Stalingrad workers have already caught up with the Putilov workers and are forging steadily ahead.

"To destroy those who fall out of step!" is the principal rule of the game called free competition.

"To help those who fall out of step!" is the principal rule of the game called socialist competition.

The American worker is the slave of the machine. The Soviet worker is the master of the machine. And he is master of the whole country, not only of the machine. When he is given a plan of work, he cannot accept it blindly. He examines it and if he finds anything wrong with it, thinks it could be made bigger and better, he draws up a counter-plan and sends it to the place where plans are drawn up. But technical knowledge is required if industry is to be improved and plans drawn up. And so factories become technical schools and blackboards may be seen among the lathes. The worker is the master of the machine and he wants to understand it.

Nobody could help being interested in such work. Instead of being a heavy burden, work becomes "an affair of honor, of glory, an affair of

A Dramatic Picture of Shock-Brigades at Work

viet worker sees in front of him the vast machine of the country, as well as his own little lathe. He knows that he is the master of this immensity. He feels like a giant, he's proud of his work and his achievements.

* * *

EVERY day the papers give the names of worker-heroes. Here is Hineiko, the best shock-worker in the Stalin factory college. "On August 1, 1930," writes "Pravda," "the plates on the rotator of a 24,000 kw. turbine were under the direction of Hineiko. While putting the plates on the shaft Hineiko noticed some dust on the cylinder which might have lowered its efficiency. He tried to brush it off with a rapid movement of his hand, but was too late, and his fingers were squeezed between two plates. To save Hineiko's hand the cylinder shaft would have had to be spoiled. Hineiko would not allow this to be done. In order to remove the plate carefully, without spoiling the shaft, he proposed that the shaft should be heated. Hineiko's hand, crushed to the bone, all the time lay between the two plates, and the pain grew still greater, when the shaft was heated. This cost Hineiko two fingers, but the rotator was saved and the turbine was ready in time.

Then there was Timofeyev, foreman of the same factory. During a very important stage in the making of a turbine—the testing—Timofeyev remained at his post for days on end. During the testing of a 24,000 kw. turbine, Timofeyev's face and hands were scalded by steam let out through a careless turn of the regulator. The doctor bandaged him and told him to go home. Timofeyev absolutely refused to do this till the testing was over.

Again there was Gromov, carpenter and brigade-leader, one of those who helped to build up the Beresnikov Chemical Combine.

Gramov and his brigade undertook to roof the compressor section, at a height of 25 meters, in the winter, with a temperature of 46 degrees below zero, when all other brigades had given it up as hopeless. The work was done in time.

It is by people like this that the world is being made over again.

(Translated from the Russian by Ivy Litvinova.)

100 Shop Branch Delegates Attend Auto Convention

Importance of Developing DaytoDay Shop Relief Struggles Stressed

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—The convention of the Auto Workers Union attended by 100 elected delegates from shops and territorial branches at Finnish Hall adjourned last night after electing officers to the General Executive Board and re-electing Phil Raymonr as the union's secretary. The convention adopted a constitution and program.

The main report of the convention was given by Raymond, secretary of the Union at the opening session Saturday afternoon. He described the vicious exploitation in the shops, the wage cuts and speed-up.

The role of Frank X. Martel, notorious head of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in making use of the industrial recovery act to organize a company union and thus help the bosses' attack on the Auto Workers' Union was exposed in Raymond's report.

Day to Day Struggles

"The only way," declared Raymond, "that we can fight this vicious recovery bill, that aims to force us into an organization that the bosses choose for us, is by building and perfecting our groups in the shop and by carrying on day to day struggles against wage cuts, for an increase in wages to meet the rising living cost, and against increasingly unbearable conditions."

Raymond emphasized the importance of fighting against Negro discrimination and of conducting activity among the women and the youth. He discussed the successful Briggs Motor Products and Hudson strikes early in the year, pointing out their shortcomings, and called for building the union by systematic daily work.

Stresses Fight or Relief

Robert Wald, organization secretary, in a supplementary report discussed the problems of the unemployed, stressing the struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

Ten per cent more cars are being produced this year with 20 per cent fewer workers, Wald pointed out. Ford, he said, is putting out the same production with 30,000 workers as he did last year with 90,000, showing the terrific speed-up. He called for the Auto Workers' Union to lead the fight for unemployemnt insurance.

Discussion followed by the delegates, who pointed out conditions in the shops, and among the unemployed, and criticised the union's shortcomings.

The evening session ended at 8:30.

The convention resumed Sunday at 10:30 a. m. with a continuation of the discussion and with a speech by John Schmies, district organizer for the Communist Party and member of the union.

Important Resolutions.

Important resolutions were adopted at the final session of the convention against the Recovery Act, defending the workers' right to organize, against fascism and endorsing the workers' unemployment insurance bill. Resolutions for the freedom of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and condemning the Ford massacre of 1932 were also adopted. Schmies and Stachel of the Trade Union Unity League spoke at the final sessions of the convention urging that activity in shops be intensified. The postponement of the Trade Union Unity League convention was also announced.

The convention was preceded on Friday night by a parade of workers with placards from two points to the Cass Technical High School, Vernor Highway and Second Boulevard, where 1,00 gathered.

Jack Stachel of the Trade Union Unity League, Raymond, the union secretary Frank Sykes, Negro member of the National Executive Board and others addressed the meeting.

News Briefs

FOUR ARMY FLIERS KILLED

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., June 26.—Four army fliers, on a training trip, were killed yesterday when their heavy bombing plane crashed into the James River. The army has been experimenting with flights of planes carrying heavy loads in an effort to determine the maximum capacity for bombs so that one flight can achieve greater destruction than heretofore. The plane was loaded too heavily and when attempts were made to fly low over the river it could not be made to rise quickly enough to avoid striking the water.

* * *

HUNGRY—ABANDONS BABY

NEW YORK, June 26.—A hungry mother, unable to see her girl baby starve, left the infant in the hallway of an apartment building at 1162 First Avenue. It was found by the janitress of the building who turned the baby over to the Foundling Hospital. A note from the mother said: "I am unable to take care of my child. She was born June 7, 1933. Some day I may come back for her. Please feed her on a bottle."

* * *

RUMANIA ORDERS WAR PLANES

WARSAW, June 26.—Prince Nicholas of Roumania is in Warsaw, accompanied by the Rumanian Minister of Aviation and several generals and other military officials. He will place orders for a number of bombing and pursuit planes with Polish factories. The Rumanian masses are enduring the most appalling hunger while the government spends enormous amounts on its military machine. Roumania is one of the vassal states of France and has figured prominently in every counter-revolutionary and interventionist plot against the Soviet Union.

* * *

AIR RACES AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 26.—More than 300 airplane pilots, most of them speed or stunt flyers, are here to participate in the four day air races to be held in connection with the "century of progress" exposition. The show is still the biggest flop ever staged in Chicago. The attendance is still low, few even of the residents of Chicago being willing to submit to the racketeers that run the thing and try to gouge everything out of those who attend. The attractions are worthless from an amusement or educational standpoint.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

Too Much Cotton —By Burck.

NEWS ITEM: Roosevelt has ordered the farmers to destroy at least 25 per cent of their cotton crop this year in order to raise the price.

CALL MEETING ON RELIEF FOR SINGLE JOBLESS

NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Council of Greater New York is calling on Unemployed Councils throughout the city, as well as other unemployed organizations, to a meeting on Monday, July 3, at 2 p.m., at 10 E. 17th St., to discuss plans for widening the struggle for relief among unemployed single workers.

A preliminary meeting was held yesterday which laid the basis for the coming conference.

In the meantime a plan of work will be discussed in the Buro of the City Council, and submitted to the July 3 meeting. All workers' organizations should start work immediately by discussing work among the single unemployed, and selecting comrades to concentrate on the fight for relief of single workers, and for the Workers' Relief Ordinance.

* * *

MOUNT VERNON UNEMPLOYED LEADER FREED

NEW YORK.—Charges of disorderly conduct against Leucio Felleppe, leader of the Unemployed Council in Mt. Vernon, were dismissed in the Mt. Vernon court Thursday morning. He was defended by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense.

Felleppe was arrested March 21, 1933, while demanding unemployed relief at a home relief bureau. Struggles by the Unemployed Council of Mt. Vernon resulted in single workers getting both food and rent checks.

ELITE SILK WORKERS STRIKE

SCRANTON, Pa., June 26.—The strike at the Elite Silk mill at North Scranton continues firms as the strikers remain unshaken in their demand for the restoration of a 20 per cent wage cut. This demand only partially restores the cuts received by the workers which amounted to 67 1-2 per cent in the past two years. The strikers' demands were erroneously reported by a worker correspondent to the Daily Worker as being for an increase in pay.

Demonstrate Support of Red Press at Carnival Saturday!

NEW YORK.—Next Saturday, July 1, is to be a day on which workers of New York and vicinity will demonstrate their solidarity with the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit—the two largest working class papers in the United States.

From Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island and all other metropolitan neighborhoods, tens of thousands of workers will surge in steady streams to Starlight Park, E. 177th St., Bronx, where the day's festivities will begin.

In the evening, the Bronx Coliseum will be the scene of action. Here the workers will dance until dawn to the music of large dance orchestras.

All preparations have been made to insure the success of this huge Red Press Carnival. The doors of Starlight Park, which has been engaged for the occasion, will be opened to workers at 10 a.m. Saturday. The management committee assures all workers that "the program arranged for this affair will be remembered for a long time.

"Our whole proletarian cultural front will be represented. All the workers' choruses will unite in one big international song ensemble, singing revolutionary songs. Several orchestras will provide music in different parts of the park. Our proletarian athletes of the Labor Sports Union will give sports exhibitions and supervise all sorts of games.

"The workers who come to the carnival will have the opportunity of seeing for the first time a new Soviet movie which has never before been shown to the American public. The climax of the carnival will come in the evening, when everyone present will participate in the dance being arranged in the Coliseum. Dancing will continue until early morning."

A big restaurant will supply food at proletarian prices.

The management committee, in urging workers to turn out for this Carnival, stresses the life-and-death importance of the affair. It points out that the summer months always cause a drop in income and that the means of continuing to publish our papers must be provided in other ways. "The success of this affair," they insist, "means the continued life of our two greatest organizers and agitators—the Daily Worker and the Freiheit."

Workers can get tickets for this affair from their organizations. When this ticket is presented at the gate, only an additional 20 cents will be needed for admission. Otherwise admission will be 30 cents. Workers are urged to secure their tickets immediately, and to make sure of being present at Starlight Park on Saturday.

OHIO MARCHERS WILL PRESENT DEMANDS TODAY

COLUMBUS, O., June 26.—The Ohio State Relief Marchers issued the following statement through their Columbus headquarters. "Plans are proceeding for the presentation of the demands of the Ohio Relief Marchers to the State Legislature, Tuesday, June 27, at 1 p. m., at the State Capitol. Delegations are now arriving in addition to the advanced guards of the seven scheduled columns. Many organizations are planning to send delegates on June 27.

The outstanding features in the preparations is the unity achieved among all unemployed organizations. The Ohio Unemployed Leagues headed by President Traux and the ployed League have fully endorsed the demands of the Relief Marchers and have called upon all their members and sympathizers to be present June 27 when the demand will be presented.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

Notorious Zausner Steals Painters Council Elections

Bosses, Underworld Pad Ballots to Elect Him

NEW YORK.—Philip Zausner, notorious thief who stole $100,000 from the treasury of Painters' District Council No. 9 in 1927, was "elected" secretary-treasurer of the Painters' District Council at the election held last Saturday. It is reported that the Master Painters' Association, together with the Washington Heights Association, paid $25,000 to "elect" Zausner.

How the Election Was Stolen.

According to the ballot count of the official machine, Zausner received 1,200 votes, only 24 per cent of the total vote. Four other candidates received between 800 and 1,000 votes each. Besides mobilizing the whole underworld under the leadership of Jake the Bum, 800 books were issued by Zausner's gang for members who were non-existent, and each person was given a bribe of $5 or $10 to vote with the book.

Last year the General Executive Board, the Master Painters' Association and the politicians in the District Council combined to bring Zausner in as an appointed manager of the District Council, but the mass revolt was so great that the Executive Board were forced to withdraw him. This year they decided to put it over by stealing the elections.

Rank and file painters are up in arms against this election and are taking steps to oust Zausner and his gang. Every local union is urged by the rank and file to adopt resolutions of protest demanding the ousting of the agents of the bosses in the District Council and to take organizational steps to put honest rank and file representatives in this office who will fight for the members against the bosses.

1,000 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST DUBINSKY'S PIECE WORK PLOT

Cloakmakers Demand I. L. G. W. U. Officials Call Open Meeting on Question

NEW YORK.—A protest demonstration of cloakmakers against the attempt of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to help the bosses sneak back the piece-work system, took place yesterday in front of the headquarters of the I.L.G.W.U. at 16th St.

Over 1,000 workers participated in the demonstration, following a meet-ing at Bryant Hall, where cloakmakers packed the hall to hear their rank and file action committee report on how Dubinsky had rejected their demands that he help the cloakmakers in their struggle for the retention of week work.

Referendum Thursday

The fake referendum called by Dubinsky on the question of piece-work will be held on Thursday. The working of the question on the ballot shows how Dubinsky is trying to swindle the workers into accepting piece work slavery.

"Do the workers," the question reads, "insist on week work under all circumstances, or will they authorize the conference committee to negotiate an agreement on a piece-work basis with safeguards?"

Dubinsky tries to spread the illusion among the workers that they can get piece work "with safeguards." The word "safeguards" is the bait in the referendum trap set by Dubinsky and the bosses.

Afraid to Face Workers

Dubinsky dares not come out openly at a mass meeting of workers, such as is demanded by the rank and file, and see at an open vote whether or not the workers want piece-work. Instead he wants a "secret" ballot where the counting will also be done in secret by Dubinsky's henchmen.

The cloakmakers showed in yesterday's demonstration what they think of this slimy attempt to introduce piece-work. In Thursday's referendum, they must be prepared to block Dubinsky's attempt to falsify the results of the vote.

400 STRIKE IN KNITTING MILL

NEW YORK—Four hundred workers of the Atlanta Knitting Mills at 2897 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, went on strike, demanding shorter hours, pay increases and the right to organize. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held yesterday, at which 250 strikers were present. It was addressed by an organizer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

FOUR FURNITURE STRIKES ARE WON

Get Wage Increases of 15 to 40 P. C.

NEW YORK.—Four strike victories, resulting in wage increases of 15 to 40 per cent are announced by the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The wage increases were won at the Blumenthal, Ovington, Livingston, Feldstein and Ficarri Bros. shops.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is carrying on a campaign in the rest of the furniture and upholstery shops in the city for similar demands.

The strike against the Parlor Frame Co., Bronx, for an increase of wages is holding solid.

Fifteen workers of the Cornell Upholstery on De Kalb Ave., corner Broadway, Brooklyn, are on strike for the following demands: 1—Recognition of shop committee; 2—Increase of wages; 3—Equal division of work.

A mass meeting will be held Thursday at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., of all workers working in the furniture industry.

The National Industrial Recovery Bill will be explained and a plan of action will be proposed.

Speakers will be Ben Gold, J. Rubin, Osvaldi Busepi and M. Piser.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST ASSOCIATION SHOPS

A. F. of L. Leaders, However, Refuse to Spread Strike to Rest of Industry

NEW YORK.—A strike against all pocketbook shops affiliated to the bosses' association was declared yesterday at a meeting of pocketbook workers held at the Rand School. The strike followed after the bosses announced their shops to be open shops and refused any longer to recognize the union. The Strike, which is controlled by the A. F. of L. officials, is to be confined only to Association shops.

Officials Postpone General Strike

A. F. of L. officials in control of the strike refused yesterday to call a general strike, declaring that it should be postponed for a later date. The official clique is bent on repeating the treachery of 1931, and has assumed full control of the strike and settlement committee, keeping out the rank and file.

The Rand School meeting was the occasion of a demagogic speech by the officials, in which the Recovery Act was brought in to stifle any militant struggle.

Rank, File Calls for Real Strike.

The rank and file committee calls upon the pocketbook workers to turn the strike into a genuine, militant struggle and to force the officials to declare a general strike to include the independent and open shops. The workers are demanding a renewal of the agreement without readjustment, without reorganization, a 40-hour and 5-day week.

All pocketbook workers are called to picket duty today at 7:30 a.m. at their respective shops. A meeting of the pocketbook workers employed in the open shops is called for Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the Rand School by the union.

New Hearing for Blum Wednesday

NEW YORK.—Forced by mass pressure, the New York State Parole Board will hold a new hearing this Wednesday, June 28, in the State Office Building, New York City, on the Leon Blum case, and will receive a delegation at the hearing which was elected by the workers to demand Blum's immediate release.

Secretary of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, Blum had his parole revoked on perjured testimony and is now in Comstock prison for three years. He was framed because of his struggles for better conditions in the laundry industry here. A strike for better conditions for laundry workers has been called by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union despite the laundry bosses' terror program against the union and its leaders.

workers and their organizations should send telegrams immediately to Joseph W. Moore, chairman, New York State Parole Board, Municipal Building, New York City, demanding Blum's immediate and unconditional freedom.

NOTICE ON MARINE AFFAIR

All funds for tickets sold for the Marine Union affair last Sunday must be turned in immediately to the union at 140 Broad St.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

MEMBERSHIP SHOWING RUSSIAN PICTURE FOR FIRST TIME IN U. S. A. Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St. 3 p.m.—11 p.m. Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Wednesday

LECTURE Education in Soviet Russia—Prof. Miss M. Schlauch, auspices Clarte, French Workers' Club, 40 W. 26th St. 8:30 p.m.

Commodore Striker Tells of Conditions

Boss Press Refuse News on Strike

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—The strikers at the Commodore Hotel went to the Daily News, the Daily Mirror, etc., to get publicity on our bad conditions and the strike, and they are silent. Some of the workers told me that you would publish our letter.

I myself worked in the Laundry Dept. First of all our wages were cut to $7.50, six days a week. We never get it because we were working 3 and 5 days a week. That means we were getting $3.75 and $6.25 a week.

We were supposed to get meals. But what kind of meals? Anything that could not be served to guests or their cats and dogs was put into one pot, plus some vegetables and onions, and they called that a meal. Some days we were getting corn-beef and cabbage, and in this we find some worms. Many of us got sick from such meals.

We were forced to work three or four hours overtime, with no pay. Mr. Thompson, the manager of the Laundry Dept., a slave-driver who knows nothing else but hurry up or somebody else will take your place, forced us to finish the work one day in order to give us the next day off.

It is against these conditions that we are organized in the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and about 100 of us are striking for the last four weeks.

The management of the Hotel Commodore knows that we have no money and they hope to break the strike through starvation, but we organized a relief for the strikers and their families.

We call upon the hotel workers of New York to do two things—one to organize where they are working and prepare themselves to fight with us against the terrible conditions; second to send contributions to the strikers of Hotel Commodore and help us out to defeat the schemes of the management to break us through starvation. Send all money to the Food Workers' Union, 4 W. 18th St. Come to the picket line.

C.

Labor Union Meets

Unemployed fur workers meet today at Union headquarters, 131 W. 28th St., at 2 p.m.

* * *

Membership meeting fur plate makers tonight after work at Union headquarters.

* * *

Cutters mass meet today at 2 p.m. at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St., to which Industrial Union members and unorganized are called by the Temporary Committee of Cutters' Club.

* * *

Carpenters Meet

A general membership meeting of the Independent Carpenters' Union will take place on Wednesday, June 28, at 7:30 p.m. at the Union headquarters, 818 Broadway, New York City. Sam Nessin will talk on the National Recovery Bill.

All carpenters, members or non-members are urged to attend without fail.

AFL Strikebreaking Business Agent Held for Racketeering

NEW YORK.—Philip Rothberg, business agent of Grocery Clerks' Local 338 of the A. F. of L., and active in helping the bosses break many strikes conducted by the Food Workers' Industrial Union, was arrested Thursday for racketeering and placed under $5,000 bail by Judge Nova in the Kings County Court.

The charges were brought against Rothberg by a grocery store owner, Sidney Ulberg, at 3919 13th Ave. Ulberg told the court that he was forced to put Rothberg on his payroll when the latter threatened to place pickets at his store. Ulberg paid him steady graft of $30 a week. He decided to stop paying the graft when his business became very bad, but was again threatened by Rothberg.

The court placed Rothberg on $1,000 bail, and later raised it to $5,000. Police have been well aware of Rothberg's activities without taking action. They are probably not getting a sufficient rake-off now.

SLIPPER WORKERS MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—All slipper workers are called to a meeting today to be held at 6:30 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to discuss the proposals of the board of the slipper department of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union to speed up the organizational drive in the slipper trade.

The meaning of the industrial recovery act to the slipper workers will also be discussed.

This evening's meeting will also lay the basis of the shop wide conference to be held July 11.

Longshoremen's Union Delegates Carry On Job Sale Racket

NEW YORK.—Fifteen men were hired Friday morning on Pier 15 in Brooklyn after having paid $1 each to the A. F. of L. delegate of the International Longshoremen's Union. After one hour they were fired and another gang of 15 men were put to work who had paid $2 each to another delegate. The first gang was fired because the delegate who hired them did not split with the stevedores' boss, while the second delegate did.

The longshoremen in Brooklyn, South Brooklyn and Red Hook are in a fighting mood. Groups on the waterfront are discussing the fight against the rackets.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union is leading the fight against the rackets, for the driving out of the racketeers and for rank and file control.

At the convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union on July 15, 16, 17 and 18, a special longshoremen's session will be held, in which conditions and problems of longshoremen will be taken up. Preparations will be made for a struggle around a program of action, with the following demands: For full gangs, against the racketeers, for rank and file control of the union, and for unemployment insurance.

HOW LABOR CLAUSES OF INDUSTRY ACT WORK IN PRACTICE

ARTICLE III.

By HARRY GANNES

After setting up provisions for the cartels, which they hope to set up in the form of trade code agreements concocted by the leading bosses, the Roosevelt industrial recovery act comes to the new deal for the workers.

These sections of the law under the heading of "Limitations Upon Application of Title," most directly concern the workers. It is these sections of the law that made Green exclaim that this "legislation would in operation drain our pool of unemployment." He went into further ecstasies, as he always does when the bosses make a slick wage-cutting proposal and said:

"This proposed legislation marks a very definite step forward in industrial stabilization, rationalization, and economic planning. The bill is appropriately termed an industrial recovery measure. It is the judgment of labor (there is nothing more ludicrous than paunchy Green making judgments for the 17,000,000 unemployed and the harrassed employed) the most outstanding, advanced, and forward-looking legislation designed to promote economic recovery that has thus far been proposed. In the opinion of labor it will, when applied, prove to be a real, practical, constructive remedy for unemployment."

Before analysing what this "forward looking" legislation actually means for labor, and not for Green, we must ask at this point why the railroads were not included in this all-embracing plan. We will discuss more in detail the recovery bill and the question of planned economy in another article. But certainly the railroads would be the pivot of a planned economy. Yet a special bill was drawn up on the railways which will not exactly "drain the pools of unemployment," but rather pump them fuller to the extent of at least 10,000 immediately and tens of thousands more later on.

Other methods, one of which Green himself mentions, "rationalization," [illegible] speed-up, will be used for—not bailing out the pools of unemployment, but filling them up more.

Before it touches on what should be done with the workers under the codes which are supposed to rule the cartels, section 3-C of the industrial recovery act gives the federal courts the right to force the workers, under penalty of violating the act, and by the injunction to be used in a manner never experienced before, to abide by the wage schedules of the cartels—that is, the wage schedules of the biggest corporations which will dominate the cartels or monopolies.

The district federal courts have the right to uphold the codes (which include wage scales). These district federal courts have a long history of strike-breaking, most notorious of which was the action of the federal court in Chicago in the 1921 railway strike. A federal injunction was used to smash the strike and beat the workers back into submission. This experience, and this weapon, Green approves for the workers as the new deal.

When the cartels formulate their codes, one of the conditions for acceptance by the president's industrial recovery bureaucracy is a so-called minimum wage rate and maximum hour schedule. This is a far cry from the palaver of Roosevelt and Green about "decent living standards," about increasing the purchasing power of labor. This is where one of the great divergences appears between the propaganda about the bill, and the bill itself, a divergence which in action, in life, will be still greater.

The minimum wage of $10 and $11 for textile workers approved by Hugh S. Johnson, the director of the industrial recovery bureaucracy, could not be twisted into the designation of a "decent living wage," even by the most glib of Roosevelt's lyricists.

The Labor Clauses

The three most famous clauses, regarding labor in the bill are the following:

1—Workers have "the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives, of their own choosing."

2—"That no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

3—"That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other conditions approved or prescribed by the president."

The very first statement issued by General Hugh S. Johnson completely wiped out "collective bargaining" and invited the bosses to submit their own wage schedules, without so much as going through the motion of consulting even their most tried lieutenants of the A. F. of L.

On June 20, a few days after the passage of the bill, General Hugh S. Johnson issued a bulletin, as the Associated Press put it, "announcing the basic principles which will guide the administration in consideration of codes."

And one of the most basic of these principles is that the bosses need not recognize the existing trade unions in their industries.

"Basic codes containing provisions respecting maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and conditions of employment," instructed General Johnson, "which are in themselves satisfactory (that is satisfactory to the labor-smashing Industrial Advisory Board containing nearly every one of Hoover's leading henchmen in the wage-cutting drive of 1929-32) will be subject to approval, although such conditions may not have been arrived at by collective bargaining."

So much for the great victory of labor underlined by Mr. Green, the right of collective bargaining when new wage agreements are put into effect.

Here we must again emphasize an important point. With inflation advancing, with the cartels they propose to form aimed primarily at raising prices and profits, the cost of living will sweep up by leaps and bounds if the act ever reaches the point where the basic industries are involved before it breaks down. This will mean that if the bosses in an industry in which unions have a closed shop, propose a scale a few cents higher, with a stagger-plan working week actually making the total week's pay lower, that nothing short of strike or other form of mass struggle on the part of the workers will save them from a wage cut.

Once the code is approved, the wage rate becomes a matter of the law, a matter of jurisdiction of the labor-hating, injunction-issuing federal courts.

The second point we mentioned above, insures the open shop and the company union. It provides that any boss can hire any non-union worker, under the code (which is now supported by the Industrial Advisory Board and the Federal Courts, two great friends of labor) in a closed union shop, and that the union can bring no pressure on such a worker to join the union.

Furthermore, in those plants where a company union exists, no pressure can be brought to bear to urge the workers to quit the company union and join a class struggle trade union, a union which will fight for better living conditions, against wage cuts, and for unemployment insurance.

"So Far As Practicable!"

There is a little phrase that appears again and again in the law. Whenever the law contains some misplaced propaganda that in practice may be taken seriously by some mislead workers, the phrase is thrown in—"So far as practicable!" "So far as practicable," to the program of American capitalism under the new deal "mutual agreements of workers and bosses for maximum hours and minimum wages" may be made. The judge of the practicability is always the strike-breaking Industrial Advisory Board, with Hugh S. Johnson, of the scab employers of the Moline Plow Co. at the head.

Where no agreements have been made, then Roosevelt is empowered to "investigate" and set the rates. Under this clause the law states.

"The president may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employes affected and according to locality of employment.

This means that attempts will be made to strike sharper divisions between every category of workers. Sharp divisions will be drawn between skilled and unskilled, with greater attacks on the unskilled (the $1 a day precedent has already been set); next there will be discrimination against young workers, starvation wages for women workers. The most vicious division of all is that referring to locality of employment. As the code of the textile cartel has already shown this means a discrimination against the Southern workers, a recognition of the feudal, slave-like conditions imposed by the Southern textile barons. But that, plus the unskilled class, means a sharper division between white and Negro workers.

In order to make the rift between the workers even greater, there is a special clause which reads:

"But no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum scale of hours as well as a minimum wage."

Stripped of its legal phrases this means, that if a rate is established of $10 a week for workers in a Pittsburgh machine shop, that this rate does not have to be the minimum for the same kind of work in Birmingham, even in a mill run by the same corporation. It means that the wage scales for the same kind and duration of work can differ greatly according to the needs of the various cartels, or the same cartel in different sections of the country.

In order to prevent the agricultural laborers from "benefitting" from the bill altogether, a provision is made that the Roosevelt "forward-looking" bill shall not be applied to agriculture

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Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 10th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone Algonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 10th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c, excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $9; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3.

JUNE 27, 1933

LONDON DELEGATES STRIVE TO COMBAT U. S. THREAT OF WORLD DUMPING DRIVE

Fear Toiling Masses Will Resist the Beating Down of Living Standards in New Inflation Campaign to Meet American Challenge

BULLETIN

LONDON, June 26.—The dollar gained in exchange today, while a severe slump in French and other continental gold currencies revived reports that France and other nations was likely to go off the gold standard.

LONDON, June 26.—A number of European countries at the World Economic Conference, especially those still on the gold standard, have been trying to reach a working agreement to try to avoid entering on a policy of inflation as a means of meeting the threat of American imperialism to embark on a world-wide dumping campaign.

The French, Italian, Swiss, Dutch and Belgian delegations have been holding "informal" talks and it is understood that they have agreed to try to block all attempts to engage in a price raising war

Fear Outbreak of Strike Wave

England also hesitates to meet the challenge of the dollar to the pound by introducing further inflation. The European delegations from the larger countries know that such a trade war carried out with depreciated currencies will be, in every sense, a war of each against all. Instead of the "co-operation" between nations they have talked so much about, the capitalist powers are ruthlessly proceeding to grab markets from each other in the struggle for world trade.

Aside from the dangers involved in such a free-for-all market struggle the governments of England, France and other states fear the response of the working class to further drastic beating down of their already miserable living standards in the carrying out of such a trade war. The English make no attempt to conceal their fear that should living costs grise rapidly as a result of further inflation the workers would immediately demand and fight for wage increases and the unemployed would stormily struggle for an increase in the "dole."

Such a situation carries the threat of serious political consequences, leading to a sharp accentuation of the class struggle.

See New High Tariff War

As an alternative to currency inflation and to try to meet the world-wide price cutting and dumping that the United States has threatened the British, French, Italians, Spanish and many smaller states are discussing the raising higher of the tariff walls to try to shut out American products. There have been many instances of trade agreements being entered into that give preferential tariff treatment to other nations, while shutting out with prohibitive tariffs the products of the United States.

Conference Still on the Rocks

As to the world economic conference itself, it is still hopelessly floundering with very little prospects of taking on even the semblance of life as far as any sort of agreements or united action is concerned.

It is [illegible] that with the arrival of Prof[illegible] Moley, who is Roosevelt's personal representative, the end may come quickly. It is thought that the conferences the American delegation holds with other countries are attempts to lay a basis from which Moley can try to get agreements that will fall in line with United States policy.

Meanwhile the British and continental press openly scorns Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his associates in the American delegation. It is felt that the coming of Moley means repudiation of them as incompetent to carry forward the aggressive policy of American imperialism. The papers caustically state that the assistant secretary of state is coming to take the leadership of the delegation and tell his titular chief what to do.

LITVINOFF IN TRADE TALKS WITH SIMONS

Demands Britain Remove Trade Ban On Soviet Imports

LONDON, June 26.—Maxim Litvinoff, commisar of foreign affairs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, held a formal conference today at the foreign office to discuss Anglo-Soviet trade relations. Litvinoff visited Simon on the latter's invitation to discuss questions relating to trade.

The fact that Lieut. Col. John Colville, secretary of the department of overseas trade, was sitting in is regarded as evidence that the British government is compelled to try to resume trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Must Restore Trade First.

Litvinoff, with long experience in meeting and defeating the underhanded trickery of the capitalist diplomats state before the conference that Britain must remove her present trade barriers before any other question can be discussed. He referred specifically to the qustion of the imprisoned British engineers, now in prison in the U.S.S.R. for their counter-revolutionary wrecking and sabotage activities against Soviet power plants.

There will be another conference between the two ministers within a few days.

HOLD SAN DIEGO YOUTHS

SAN DIEGO. — Martin, charged with "assault with deadly weapons" as a result of the police attack on the National Youth Day demonstration here, was bound over for jury trial by Judge Curtis. Frank Young was also bound over and the hearing of Goldman continued.

NOTES FROM THE U.S.S.R.

By A. G. BOSSE

Moscow Ball-Bearing Plant

The First State Ball-Bearing plant is now a year old, and is going like a house afire. During the three quarters of last year it didn't fulfill its plan in any respect. But in the first quarter of 1933, the production plan was exceeded by 17 per cent, output being 81 per cent above the previous quarter. Production costs were cut 39 per cent, and labor productivity increased as much. This year output is scheduled to total 5.5 million ball bearings, a 51 per cent increase over last year, and casts are to be lowered 32 per cent. Twelve types of bearing were made last year, and this year another twelve new ones are to be turned out. Tractor bearings, heretofore imported, are now being produced there. The plant has graduated 1,200 mechanics. Almost 90 per cent of all workers attend technical courses. This plant is the largest ball-bearing factory in the world, in point of capacity.

* * *

Tractor and Auto Plants

The great tractor plant at Kharkov, in the Ukraine, produced its 25,000th tractor at the end of April, after a year and a half of operations. In the first 24 days of April, it turned out 1,850 machines, as against the 1,800 set in its plan. The Stalingrad plant during this same period produced 3,241 tractors, as against the 2,560 called for in its program, and was turned out 165-170 daily. Since Jan. 1 it has manufactured 11,720 machines. On May 1 a new type of machine was to start mass production. A report from Chelyabinsk states that by May 15 it was to have made its first tractor.

The auto industry produced in the first 24 days of April as follows: Stalin (AMO) plant in Moscow—1,554 trucks (output), 1,536 (plan); Gorky (formerly Nizhni Novgorod), 1,164 trucks and cars, and 1,160 respectively.

* * *

Blind Mechanics

The "Emos" factory in Moscow, with some 200 workers, produces electric fans and motors. Though there are similar plants with a hundred times as many workers, this one is unique — all its workers are blind. The Soviet Association of the Blind, which owns it, is building another plant to employ thousands of blind workers.

The Association had sent 25 members to learn at an electrical plant, together with workers with normal vision. When they completed their apprenticeship, they competed successfully with the other workers, and are now working at the regular conveyor, assembling transformers. Another interesting test was this: The "Spaika" artel (handicraft or industrial cooperative) put a blind worker named Ginsberg to work on a press, on which during the past ten years normal workers had turned out an average of 8,500 articles daily. Ginsberg announced himself a shock worker, with a goal of 9,500 a day, but during the first month made a daily average of 15,000.

Such is the Soviet solution for another problem practically insoluable under capitalism. Here blind workers beg, sell matches, or make brooms at a charity "lighthouse." There they have their own high schools, study at the regular universities, are taught the usual trades.

Maxim Litvinoff, Peoples Commisar for Foreign Affairs, of the Soviet Union

Now head of the Soviet Delegation at the London Conference. Picture taken in Moscow, shows Litvinoff playing chess with his son, Micha. Chess experts say that both have opened with "Pawn to King's Fourth."

1,150 Arrested in Police Raids Thruout Bulgaria

All Traffic Stopped, Troops Halt Trains, Nobody Allowed on Streets

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 26.—Bulgaria is still ruled by martial law, while the police continue a house-to-house search for revolutionaries. They have already made 1,150 arrests, and claim to have seized 250 rifles, 600 revolvers and 200 bombs. Large groups of prisoners are being marched off to prison hourly.

Tourists are compelled to stay within their hotels and even members of the diplomatic corps were not allowed on the streets. All traffic has ceased, trains being stopped outside Sofia by a cordon of soldiers, who also prevent anyone from entering or leaving the city on any road.

Similar steps have been taken at all other cities and towns in Bulgaria, in the government's drive, which is believed to presage the proclamation of a dictatorship aimed at the growing Communist movement in Bulgaria.

* * *

Raids a Blind, Says Belgrade

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, June 26.—The total cutting off of Bulgaria from the outside world was ordered to facilitate suppression of the revolutionary movement, according to the Jugoslavian press. The official reason given, the round-up of Macedonian irregulars, although the only version which foreign correspondents in Sofia were allowed to cable, is merely a blind for the actual anti-Communist campaign.

LaborCommissariat Merged With Soviet Trade Union Body

(From the Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 25.—The Labor Commissariat of the Soviet Union is to be consolidated with the organization of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions both centrally and locally, according to a joint decision of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Peoples' Commisars of the Soviet Union, and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The decision assigns to the Central Council of Trade Unions the execution of the duties and functions of the Labor Commissariat. The Trade Union Council is directed to present a concrete plan within a month for carrying out the decision.

AUSTRIA SEIZES NAZI CHIEFTAIN

Nazi Deputies, Mayors Unseated

VIENNA, June 26.—Continuing its campaign to foil the Nazi efforts to force union with Hitler Germany, the Dollfuss government yesterday seized Alfred Frauenfeld, leader of the Austrian Nazis, at the border as he was preparing to flee into Italy.

Nazi leaders expelled from Austria are establishing headquarters across the frontier in Italy, from which they are directing Nazi activities in Austria.

Nazi Deputies Unseated.

The Diet of Lower Austria voted yesterday to annnul the mandates of all Nazi deputies, mayors and city councillors. The Tyrol State government has removed the Nazi mayor of Kitzbuehel, sentencing him to imprisonment and a fine.

Chancellor Dollfuss, imitating Hitlerite methods, has ordered that bonfires be lighted on 5,000 hilltops throughout the nation and salutes of 21 guns by the artillery to symbolize the Heimwehr determination to defy Nazi efforts at Austro-German union.

SPARKS

FROM the Agony Column of The New York Times:

"Gentleman, American Ex-Banker, offers services as travelling companion. Address: F. P., Nayarit 52, Mexico."

The Sniper seizes upon this item as one of profound importance in aiding our economic recovery. It opens vistas of a new and important industry: that of teaching American ex-bankers the gentle art of hiding out. There are approximately 8,000 closed banks in the United States; allowing an average minimum of five officers to each bank, we find that there must be at least 40,000 American bankers. Most of these 40,000 American bankers will sooner or later become American ex-bankers, all in headlong flight for Mexico and other quiet and secluded spots.

* * *

SO, why should not General Johnson include instruction in "scramming" as part of his industrial recovery program? Forty thousand American ex-bankers would require the employment of at least 40,000 instructors in the technique of taking it on the lam. And poor F. P. raising his feeble voice from the fastness of the Mexican deserts, could re-write his advertisement as follows:

"American Ex-banker, accomplished fugitive, offers his services as travelling companion to other American ex-bankers. Has studied the art of rapid disappearance under Insull, Harriman, and Sherwood. If desired, will supply bankers with blunt knives safe for fake suicides. Special rates to Tammany crooks.

References: Mr. Charles Mitchell, late of the National City Bank, who thought he was going to require my services."

* * *

THE German press, goose-stepping as die, der, oder das Schoene Adolph calls the tune, announces that "foreign planes" accomplished a "raid" over Berlin the other day, dropping anti-Hitler pamphlets. The "raid," curiously enough, took place, just at the opening of Germany's Aviation Week.

Moreover, no one at all has seen any of the pamphlets, and only Hitler's Ministry of Propaganda saw the planes. But the illusion of black specks darting about in the air is one of the usual symptoms of an unhealthy liver. Is it possible that Pretty Adolph's playmates have been keeping late hours in bad company?

* * *

WORKERS who have no choice but to sweat through the hot summer months in the city not earning enough to keep them in comfort but still enough to be taxed will be interested to know that Mr. Charles E. Mitchell—who has never sweated in his life and who has not been paying any taxes recently—is planning to open his palatial summer home Alson on the beach at Southampton next week.

* * *

SCHOOL-TEACHERS in Savannah, Georgia, met in the Independent Presbyterian Church there to implore the aid of Providence to keep their salaries from being cut.

They are applying to the wrong office.

* * *

To our diligent and faithful contributor Lars Hallaman, thanks again for the above contributions.

HOW GERMAN WORKERS FIGHT NAZI TERRORISM WITHIN THE FACTORIES

Communist Factory Cells Bigger Than in January Despite Arrests and Dismissals

"Enormous Effect of Foreign Anti-Fascist Work, Demonstrations Before Consulates"

How do the workers in Germany carry on their fight against the Nazi terror? This is a question which interests us most keenly.

We have had graphic descriptions of the Nazi atrocities, of the savagery practiced on individual workers and of the ruthless suppression of the organizations of the working class.

And we have learned that, despite all this, the revolutionary workers keep the Red Flag flying. The speaker for the German delegation at the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris said: "We have not given up the fight. On the contrary, we have strengthened it."

But how? Below we print a letter from a worker in the General Electric Company of Berlin, written for the journal, "Anti-Fascist Front". He describes simply and graphically how the fight is carried on, how the united front of the workers is being built up despite terror, and appeals to workers in other countries to extend and strengthen their fight against fascism.

* * *

BERLIN, June 10.—Dear Comrades.—I write to you as a worker in one of the factories of the A. E. G. (the General Electric Company), the greatest industrial concern in Berlin.

Already there is far more intensive anti-Fascist work than was the case a month ago. Thus, the Communist Factory Cell in the A. E. G. at Hennigsdorf published on the first of May a four-page paper which had a very good effect among the workers.

In the A. E. G. Turbine Works, the cell paper comes out, on the average, every 14 days, and in the works at Treptow a number of leaflets have already appeared.

Even the attitude of the workers in the N. S. B. O. (that is, the Hitlerite National Socialist Factory Organization) is becoming critical, not to mention that of the older employes who are not in this organization.

Socialist Workers Leave their Leaders

Nobody believes the newspapers, and many come to us whom they know as Communists, and ask us for news and information.

The Social-Democratic workers have completely left their leaders. They receive no leadership from them and are very embittered. The greater part of them have now realized what "democracy" means and stand alongside us for the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In general we Communists now stand high in the appreciation of the workers and are much respected because, in spite of the fact that many of our factory councils have been arrested and large numbers of comrades have been thrown on the streets, we only strengthen our activities the more.

Socialist Workers and Anti-Fascist Work

A number of Social-Democratic Party workers are already taking an active part in our work, receiving duplicated leaflets from us and distributing them among their acquaintances.

Linoleum "Type" for Leaflets

Now, comrades, I would like to tell you a little about our methods of work.

Our latest leaflet was a sheet of four by eight inches. We produced it in the following way. First we worked out the following slogans:—

"Twelve weeks of Hitler—Murder of the workers, capitalist Government, dear margarine, taxes, unemployment!

"Twelve hours of the Commune—expropriation of the capitalists, opening of all the factories, imprisonment of the exploiters of the people, the workers in the dwellings of the rich!"

These slogans were cut out in linoleum, and we then nailed the stripes of linoleum on a blotting pad and so printed the leaflets one by one.

Heckle Nazi Meetings

During the night we stuck a number of them on the factory gates, and placed the others about the streets.

Our fellow-workers, who were absolutely hungry for reading matter, took up the leaflets with enthusiasm when they came to work in the morning, and each leaflet passed through dozens of hands.

Naturally, we now also attend the Nazi meetings. Thus, in the A. E. G. at Hennigsdorf, the N. S. B. O. held a meeting of the skilled mechanics with the intention of getting the whole department into the organization. During the discussion a comrade, who had been appointed by us for the purpose, spoke as follows:—

"From the speaker we have heard about the tremendous performances of the Hitler Government, but how is it that Hitler, as leader of the Government, cannot fulfill his promises and abolish the emergency orders passed by the Bruening Government?

"But that in spite of promises the poll-tax and high rents are still here disturbs me very much.

"Is anything being done for the provison of work? Or why are more workers continually being dismissed from our factory instead of new ones being taken on?"

The comrades thus went on point by point until he was finally interrupted by the speaker. But the workers had understood the meaning of the speech quite well. They were all grinning and the meeting ended with no single new member for the N. S. B. O.

Communist Cell Grows Despite Arrests

The Communists factory cell in the A. E. G. at Hennigsdorf is on the other hand, stronger by five members than in January, and this in spite of arrests and dismissals.

Here is an example of the disruption of the N. S. B. O. in the A. E. G. factories. At the beginning of May several members of this organization at the Hennigsdorf Works came in one of our most valued and best-known comrades, and warned him not to attend an illegal meeting of the Red Trade Union Opposition, which was to take place in a neighboring meeting-place, because, as the N. S. B. O. members said, the Nazi storm division intended to raid the meeting-place and steal the funds and membership list of the Red Trade Union Opposition.

Nazi Worker Aids Communists

The comrade was, therefore, able by warning the others, to prevent this action. By observation we were able to ascertain that the members of the N. S. B. O. had in fact warned our comrade correctly, since the Nazi storm division went to the meeting-place, but of course fruitlessly.

Foreign Anti-Fascist Demonstrations Have Enormous Effect

You cannot imagine what an enormous effect the demonstrations of foreign workers, before the German Consulates, and in general their activities against Fascism abroad, have in the factories here.

Whenever news is received of strikes against ships flying the Nazi flag, and of attacks on Embassy buildings, etc., long discussions arise in the factories.

The rejoicing over these events is especially great because the Nazis in their speeches and newspapers always make propaganda for "national solidarity," and declare that there is no international working-class solidarity.

Every time, therefore, that such a report comes and the workers push it under the noses of the Nazis, these do not know what to say, because the actions of the foreign workers contradict the Nazis' assertions.

The comrades with whose knowledge and by whose directions I am writing you this letter say that such proofs of the international working-class struggle against Fascism have an even stronger influence in the factories than leaflets, and that every Nazi flag which is torn down abroad encourages us in our resistance. And on the ground of my own experiences I can confirm this.

Asks More Anti-Fascist Work

Therefore, we beg you not only to give the foreign workers our thanks, but to call upon them to develop their anti-Fascist activities even more widely and strongly, so that we shall be able to hold out to struggle, and to attack until the victory is won and the Fascist dictatorship is overthr[illegible]

WAR VETERANS BEING SENT TO NEW ENGLAND

Camps to Be Separate from Other Forced Labor Recruits

BOSTON, June 26.—The entire number of war veterans that remained at Washington to acept work in the "reforestration" camps, is to be used in New England. The ex-soldiers are not to be placed in camps with other recruits to the forced labor camps, but are to be placed in seperate camps.

Some 2,000 of these war veterans have been in training in Virginia. They are reported as now in condition to begin work. This was stated in a telegram received by Major General Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area here, from Major General Paul B. Malone, commander of the Third Area Corps in Baltimore, who has been in charge of training the war vets.

Six Camps to Be Set Up.

Six camps will be established in the state of Massachusetts and it is also expected that about 1,000 additional war veterans from this state will be enrolled. Others will be sent to work under conscript labor conditions at less than a dollar a day on the Wonooski river project in Vermont after their period of training at Fort Devens. Common laborers have been getting from $2 to $2.50 a day for such work, but all will be displaced by those enrolled in Roosevelt's forced labor camps at less than half the former rate of pa[illegible]

Disabled Vet Tells What Roosevelt's "New Deal" Did for Him

Thrown Out of Maine Hospital, Given No Fare to New Jersey Home; Fellow Veteran Killed Himself

By EDWIN ROLFE

WHEN two world war veterans, gassed overseas in 1918, collapsed on the streets of Portchester, N. Y. while hitch-hiking back to their homes from a veterans' hospital in Maine almost a month ago, only a small item appeared in one of the capitalist sheets. The item announced that the men were "recovering from slight relapses."

They had been told to leave the hospital because "drastic reductions in veterans' appropriations necessitated this step." So the hospital authorities told him.

It was Roosevelt's new deal to the veterans, in action.

The two men were Daniel Capolina, 42 years old, of 811 12th St., Union City, N. J., and Alfred Pauchpuss, 35, of Brooklyn.

One Committed Suicide

Pauchpuss is dead. He committed suicide last week, hopeless after a vain 14-year struggle to find work and adequate treatment for tuberculosis contracted as a result of his severe gassing in France.

Tells of Suicide

Daniel Capolina described Pauchpuss's suicide. He is filled with resentment and hatred for the government which took his health and his livelihood from him, and threw him out to the junk-heap. He is a medium height, with tired lines on his face, shoulders slightly stooped, black eyes that gleam with determination to expose the dirty deal given to him and to his comrades. The suicide of Pauchpuss shocked him deeply.

He himself suffers from bronchial asthma—a malignant incurable disease—which attacks him regularly. "Sometimes three or four times a day," he told me. When these attacks come, he cannot breathe. He chokes. The beating of his heart becomes slower and slower. He feels as he felt when he first inhaled poison gas on the battle front at the Camel Hill section in France fifteen years ago.

* * *

WHEN America entered the war, Daniel John Capolina was a young wireless and radio operator. He was married, had two children, a boy and a girl.

Capolina was among the first to go overseas. He fought as a private in Company B. 106th Infantry, from 1917 to 1919.

He saw service on the English front, in Belgium. He fought at Chateau Thierry, at Belleau Wood. He escaped death, somehow, at both of these bloody battles, while hundreds fell at his side—only to fall victim himself to the fumes of poison gas while fighting in the Camel Hill section.

Listed as Incurable

Capolina received a medical discharge from the U. S. Army on Feb. 10, 1919. Since then his life has been a ceaseless, fruitless struggle to live, to regain his health from the government which deprived him of it.

Now his case is indexed in the Veteran's Administration's files as "hopeless." Whenever he applies for hospital service, he is red-taped, put off, sent to other hospitals and callously assured that his condition is "incurable."

* * *

WHEN Capolina collapsed on the streets of Portchester on May 28, he was penniless, weak from hunger. He was discharged from the Veterans Hospital in Maine because of the drastic reduction in veterans' expenditures by the Roosevelt administration. Knowing that he lived in Union City, N. J., the hospital authorities nevertheless refused to provide him with fare to his home. He was thrown out, to grub his way back to his friends and his two children. His wife is dead now.

The day after he collapsed, the United Hospital stated that he was "well on the way to recovery." The cause of his condition was listed at the hospital as "bronchial asthma, brought on by being gassed on the battlefield, and exhaustion." His condition was officially characterized as "not serious."

A Jingo Gets Publicity

When, on Capolina's request, the hospital notified William A. Darcey, liaison officer of Les Vingt-cinq Post 1576 of the Veterans of Foregin Wars, they were notified that Darcey would arrange to furnish Capolina with transportation to his home."

This, Capolina says, was just so much words. "As soon as he (Darcey) got this into the paper, he was through with me!"

After two weeks in the United Hospital, Capolina was discharged. He made his way to New York.

No Food for Three Days

When I saw him he had not eaten for almost three days. He had suffered another seizure of his terrible ailment in front of the Liggett's drug store in the Woolworth Building, at Broadway and Barclay St. The Broad Street ambulance doctor who treated him, by injecting adrenalin into his arm, set him loose, adrift, as soon as he regained consciousness and the power to stand and breathe.

Capolina had been sleeping in parks, on benches, in hallways and on the ledges of buildings.

* * *

HE described how he had tried to regain his health, going from hospital to hospital, never for very long. He told me how he had tried to get work at his trade, only to be told his services were not wanted when it was discovered that he was a disabled war veteran.

"Only last week, when I felt a little better than usual for a day or two, I almost got a job as wireless operator on the Dollar Line," Capolina said. "But then they found out I was gassed in the war and they told me they were sorry but they couldn't use me."

"Dozens of Hospitals"

When he did receive hospital treatment, it was only for a short time at one place. He has been to dozens of hospitals. He recalled short stays in the Fox Hill Hospital, Staten Island; the Polyclinic Hospital, 50th St and Ninth Ave., New York; the Brooklyn Naval Hospital (where he was treated for varying short periods five times); U. S. Veterans' Hospital 81, Bronx; Castle Point, (N. Y.) Hospital 81; U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, North Carolina; Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Veterans' Hospital, Tucson, Arizona.

There were many others, but Capolina could not recall them all he talked, exhausted after almost three days without food.

He showed me the following document that he always carries with him—a document without which he would be unable to receive treatment when seized with an attack.

(Seal)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
United States Veterans Bureau
225 West 34th Street
New York City
October 14, 1932
Capolina, Daniel
C—237214
N. Y. C.

TO WHOM MAY IT CONCERN:

This is to certify that the above named veteran is suffering from Bronchial Asthma. He requires hypodermic injections of adrenalin solution for the relief of attacks of his condition.

By direction:
(Signed) W. W. VERNER, M. D.
Chief Medical Officer
N. Y. Regional Office

I asked Capolina whether I could have this sent out to be engraved, so that Daily Worker readers could have proof, in facsimile, of the complete authenticity of his story. But he would not—could not—relinquish it. It means life or death to him. If he gets a sudden attack and this document is not found on his person, our great and charitable hospitals may leave him to die on the streets. Or, if a good-hearted young doctor happens to be near at the time, he may not know how to treat Capolina without this note.

Asked for Aid

Early last year Capolina wrote to the Veterans Administration office in Lyons, N. J., asking for hospital treatment.

The answer read in part:

"A review of your file indicates that you have had recent prolonged period of hospitalization at U. S. Veteran's Hospital 81 in the Bronx, and inasmuch as the Asthmatic condition is incurable, it is suggested that you enter one of the National Homes where necessary care and treatment may be procured."

The above letter is signed by Earl L. Sharp, M. D. chief of the Out-Patient Service, Veterans Administration, Lyons, N. J.

Attack Lasted 20 Minutes

Written in ink on the bottom of this letter are the following words, By E. Kaiser, a doctor at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, where Capolina had one of his frequent attacks:

"Daniel Capolina suffered from a bronchial asthmatic seizure—very severe—lasting twenty minutes—relieved by adrenalin hypodermically."

* * *

WHEN Capolina left, he took with him several copies of the Daily Worker explaining the "Daily's" stand on the vets. He also took the address of one of the Posts of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, told him what they were fighting for.

"I'll look them up!" he said.

Discharged Just As Pension Is Due, Vet Is Torn from Family

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md. — An unemployed worker in the jungles of Baltimore told me his story. He served six years in the Army and four years and five months service was at the Fort Davis Canal Zone. He served overseas in the Navy during the big slaughter. He was discharged upon expiration of his term, on Dec. 1, 1932. He was then a ranking corporal.

He had just a little over a year more to do before being eligible on first sergeant's retirement pay of $147 a month. While serving his enlistment in Panama, he married and has now two children. All three of them are in the Panama Republic and he is paid off here in the States. The Department of Labor does not allow his family to come [illegible]

TOTALLY DISABLED VET CUT FROM $60 MONTHLY TO $6 AS AN "ECONOMY"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

IRRIGON, Ore.—My father served five years in the regulars and with the volunteers in the Philippines. He has his honorable discharge. Aside from minor injuries, he received a sunstroke, the after-effects of which gave him arthritis in the spinal column.

During the last seven years he has obtained pension increases from $6 a month to $60 because he is totally disabled, but last week E. W. Morgan, Director of Pensions, notified him that from July on he will receive a pension "in the amount of $6 monthly, **on account of age.**" (He is 63).

That totally ignores their own hospital records which show that every vertebra in his spinal column, excepting the three at the base of the skull, are infected with arthritis, **and that he is totally disabled.** Under the "New Deal" the officials ignore their own records and all decency.

It is unnecessary to reiterate the sufferings which he and the other veterans undergo with their ailments, but we must take note how openly the government shows its contempt for workers, even for those who risked their lives for it. Every young worker should realize that the government will doublecross him even worse than it has the present veterans. The "New Deal," if understood, will remove the last bit of loyalty that the workers have for their oppressor's government organizing.

$15 A MONTH IS A LOT TO LOSE

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—A veteran who has been drawing $23 for injuries incurred in 1911 was cut to $8. This is just another example of how Roosevelt and the politicians ask the veterans to be patient and wait, instead

Vet's Family Must Do Back-Breaking Work on Farm to Pay Rent

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A former sailor, who fought in the World War, who has a wife and four children, hasn't a steady job for several years. He is doing little odds and ends to try to keep his family alive. He told me that all his children had for breakfast for months was a little sweet hot water and stale bread. They had nothing for lunch and a little grits for supper.

He was living in a shack for which he was asked six dollars per month. He got in arrears and the big-hearted landlord made him a proposition to go to the reforestation camp and his family could go to his farm and he wouldn't charge anything.

So now they live in an old abandoned barn with rats and mice. The wife and children do back-breaking work on the farm, and the government check she gets, she has to apply to the back [illegible]